/81 cont./

361 millet. The old people assemble in the evening under the [517] large silk-cotton tree that shades the old crumbling mosque of Takhikao. The women chatter while awaiting their turn to [312] draw water at the common well, while the children play in [342] the sand. Gent stands out because of a series of small, low houses with a rectangular base and a roof of corrugated metal, all identical and set along the trail that leads to the marigot /watercourse/ of the mission. A garden and a courtyard, al- [351] ways littered with laundry, characterize each concession. It [563] is the quarter of Portuguese half-breeds called "portugalais" (Plates XI B and XII A).

Diakhao-Nord /North Diakhao/, quiet, airy, arranged [363] according to a strict plan of lots, contrasts with Diakhao-Sud w ith narrow, winding lanes bordered on all sides by tapades of millet stalks and noisy in the evening. The proximity of [275] the two military bases has made it a place where one amuses [525] himself with all that this includes in the way of drinking [579] shops and more or less clandestine gambling dens. Brawls between drunken men are not rare in these places.

Randoulène, Derrière-la-voie-ferrée, and Bambara, which form a unique quarter, homogeneous in its density and in the heterogeneity of its dwellings, have become established in the immediate vicinity of the railroad repair shops. The [342] huts of planks, mud, or straw stand one against the other along [363] the winding lanes laid out according to the desire of the moment and not without some imagination. These lanes are [373] noisy with people, and even late at night they walk between the small shopkeepers' stalls lighted with smoking candle ends. 351 The dense crowd flows over the edges of the street and enters the interior of the courtyards. The latter, covering barely [463] a few square meters, often serve as a workshop for the [252] weaver, the blacksmith, or the jeweler, and as a kitchen for the housewives of the neighboring huts; it is not rare to see half a dozen millet pounders there, pounding their mortars in rhythm in groups of two or three. This is also the gathering [517] place /82/ /Fig. 4 appears here/ of workers, where, after [524] work, sitting in the sand amidst the dust and the noise, in a

/82 cont./

35 heat heavily laden with the most diverse odors, they play
[517] cards or checkers. There is no question in such crowded
[524] quarters of removing all the household rubbish and used water.
[364] It is frequent in the course of walks within this zone to run into piles of refuse or to cross several ditches full of stagnant, dirty, and malodorous water. Sometimes at a bend in a street one is surprised to discover some straw huts in the middle of a spacious courtyard (Plate XI A).

361 The quarters of the south, newly divided into lots, re-
351 mind one of that of North Diakhao with its embryos of streets intersecting at a right angle, /83/ its huts arranged in a loose order inside each square and huddled in the shade of mango trees.

Each concession of Médina, in distinct geometric forms, marked off by tapades of millet stalks, is of a meticulous neatness that contrasts with the other quarters of the city.
[795] This strict order, this rigid arrangement where all imagination is banished, is a reflection of the peculiar character of the Moslem Murid sect that occupies it.

361 The Cité Pillot, finally, built for the higher operatives and the specialized workers of the Dakar-Niger, to the south of the Bamako railroad, gives the appearance of a series of buildings that resemble those of barracks. The arrangement
[342] of the new constructions is that of small houses with twin apartments.

369 Thus, each of the European-type quarters, like the native quarters, possesses some particular trait or even its own individuality, which seems to correspond to a definite social structure: milieu of merchants, millieu of officials, milieu of artisans, of laborers, of cultivators.

At the same time, each stage of its evolution has stamped this or that part of the city with its original imprint, which makes it possible to follow quite easily the successive periods of its expansion.